

Bow Island Review

For the Districts of:- Pleasant View,

Seven Persons, Whitla, Winnifred, Bow Island, Burdett, Grassy Lake, Foremost and Maleb.

TENTH YEAR

BOW ISLAND, ALBERTA

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

Neglige Shirts

At Reasonable Prices,

do not delay your buying as
when the present stock has
gone prices will be double.

Buy Now

Leonard Ferne - Clothier

BOW ISLAND

THE BOW ISLAND CASH MEAT MARKET

FOR PRIME

Roasts of Beef
Steak and Stewing Beef
Mutton and Pork

Try Us

C.E. JOHNSON PROPRIETOR

Try Our Ice Cream

We have a Splendid
assortment of Sundaes

Chocolates and Candies
of all kinds for You to choose from.

Quality Bread

A. E. BROWNING
BAKER

MAIN STREET --- BOW ISLAND

BOW ISLAND

To the Editor
Bow Island Review
Dear Sir:

Will you please insert the
following "Appeal to Women"
as it affects every home and
every woman, and oblige

A Mother

A Woman's Appeal To Women

Women, don't forget to get
your name on the Voters' List
now, so as you will be eligible
to Vote on one of the greatest
and most important Questions
of our lives and that is Total
Prohibition, on the 25th. of
October.

How many Women have had
their Homes wrecked, Love
gone their Hopes shattered
and all their Self Respect cast
in the dust and with bowed and
sorrowing heads have they had
to drink the bitter cup of
Humiliation and deep Despair,
as with sorrowing and streaming
eyes, they have seen their
best beloved, may be, Father,
Husband or Son, staggering
home under the Curse of Alco-
holic Liquor, unconscious of
their Honour, their Manhood dis-

To such Women, as have been
through such Depths of Woe,
we whisper words of comfort
and say "Dear Heart, a key is
now being extended to your
patient, trembling hand, whereby
you may lock the door, against
all Alcoholic Liquor and all its
accompanying Sorrows to you
and the ones you hold dearer
even than Life itself, so once
again take Courage, and take
this Key, which is your Vote
and for the Love of all you hold
dear, Vote for Prohibition."

Women we have a right to
Happiness, now that we have
the power to get it we must be
strong and brave, and not fear
to come out boldly for the
Right, and we shall by our
United and overwhelming Vote
for Prohibition cast out that
terrible monster the "Liquor
Dragon," and our certain and
just reward shall be long years
of Happiness and Peace to our-
selves and our well beloved.

May other Women, also join
in trying to persuade all, by
every means in their power by
writing or talking, to Vote for
Prohibition and Happiness

NOTICE

U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.
Pres. I.D. James Pres. Mrs. James

Will meet on Saturday
September 11th.

General Business
Sec. O. Monds. Sec. Mrs. McGregor

The Collector and how to treat him

The Collector is a well known
"Specie" but no two are alike in either
their methods or manners, we suppose
they are a necessary evil and that
they will be known as long as the
credit system exists

If a man avails himself of the credit
system then he should be prepared
when his Note comes due to meet it
but should some unforeseen circum-
stances arise, then he should before
the Note matures see the holder and
make the best arrangement he can so
that he may be carried over

As soon as the farmer does not meet
his Obligations the question becomes
one for the Collector and now is the
time to see what he the Collector is
made of, granted the farmer has a
name of doing the square thing it
should be easy to make a deal but so
many Collectors make the mistake of
trying to Bully the Unfortunate
Farmer, he begs his every footstep,
makes unnecessary trips to his farm
and worries his wife, tells all the neigh-
bours and in general makes life mis-
erable. Now comes the question as to
how to deal with such a man

Kicking him out of your house is of no
avail as it simply means a row, star-
ting at him gives him the opportunity
to exhibit his powers in this direction,
telling him something which is not
true will not help matters at all
besides which once the debtor
makes a mistake then he must expect
no mercy, no, take it all round the
only way to treat one of the stamp
under discussion is to keep one's
temper and be civil and if he will not
listen to reason then inform him that
you refuse to discuss the matter with
him and that you will communicate
direct with his employer and be sure
and do this

Another thing to remember in deal-
ing with this "Specie" is this, the Note
calls for interest but that is no reason
why in renewing it the holder should
be permitted to ascertain the amount
owed up to date and add it to the
note and so get interest on interest

Those taking advantage of the
credit system must remember, that
those who give credit will in many
cases have to obtain credit in large
amounts to carry on their business
and that the only way in which they

(Continued on back page)

We have a Good Supply of:-

Heating Stoves

Coal Heaters Gas Heaters
Coal Ranges Gas Ranges

General Hardware

Ostrum's Hardware Store.

Main Street

Bow Island

We have a Full Line of:-

Belting, Lace Leather,
Grease Caps, Hard Oils
and Belt Dressing,
Feeder Forks, Header Forks,
and Grain Scoops of all kinds

See Us for Your Requirements

SWENNUMSON & CO.

MAIN STREET

BOW ISLAND

Watch This Space

For Specials which We are going to offer from week to week.

Specials for Week of

September 10th. to September 17th.

Bulk Coffee 60c. per lb.

Fairbanks Family Laundry Soap 9 cakes for 1.00

(This is a First Class Laundry Soap, and this offer is only an opportunity to introduce same)

Mrs. Geldreich will have Fresh Vegetables at Our Store every Saturday afternoon and evening

BATEMAN BROS.

The Store That Saves You Money

MAIN STREET. BOW ISLAND

All Advertisements, or Changes of Advertisements, Notices, or Reading Matter should be in the
Review Office by Monday or at the latest Tuesday Morning to appear the same week, as the
Review is printed every Thursday

Government Plan Of Insurance for Returned Soldiers

Ottawa.—The Returned Soldier Insurance Act, passed by Parliament last session, has come into effect. Applications are now being received, and policies will be issued as rapidly as possible.

Any returned soldier who served in the naval, military or air force in Canada in the great war, or who was domiciled or resident in Canada on August 4, 1914, and served in any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or in the forces of any of the allied or associated powers, will obtain life insurance under the act. The applicant must, at the time insurance is issued, be domiciled and resident in Canada.

Widows of returned soldiers who died after retirement, or honorable discharge from the service, and before the expiration of twelve months from the coming into force of the act, are also eligible for insurance under the scheme.

Policies will be issued for a minimum of \$300, and in multiples of \$500 up to \$5,000. The act was framed primarily with the object of giving to the returned soldier a physical condition, by reason of war service, prevents him from obtaining life insurance at normal rates, an opportunity to give his dependents this advantage.

The government insurance policy is different in some respects to regular policies by regular insurance companies, as the object of the scheme is protection of the dependents of the insured. Only immediate dependents may be named as beneficiaries, and no provision is made for policy loans. The insurance money is not subject to the claims of creditors of either the insured or the beneficiaries, and cannot be assigned. Only one-fifth of the policy is payable at death in a lump sum, the balance to be applied as an annuity under various plans to be selected by the insured.

An exceptional advantage to the act is the provision made for a disability benefit, not given elsewhere in any other insurance policy. Under this clause should the policyholder become totally and permanently disabled, he is at once relieved from paying further premiums, and the insurance is paid to him direct as an annuity of one-twentieth of the amount of his policy for a period not exceeding twenty years. Should he not survive in this period, the balance due is paid to his dependents.

Policies may be taken out on several limited payment plans or for whole life, and premiums may be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually, according to the convenience of the insured.

Explanatory booklets and application forms have been forwarded to the various returned soldier organizations. The commissioners of the returned soldiers' office in the Transportation Building, Ottawa.

Alberta's Big Crop

Expecting Average Wheat Yield of 20 Bushels an Acre.

Calgary, Alta.—Reports coming to the office of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in Calgary, indicate that the average wheat yield in Alberta will be twenty bushels an acre. Previous records for the province are eighteen bushels, but the threatening returns that are coming in are highly satisfactory and give rise to the belief that the bigger figure will obtain.

Increased Output Result of Smoking

London.—An allowance of time for smoking at Dick Kerr works at Presto has been so successful that the directors have decided to develop the experiment. Three months ago the men were granted permission to smoke for fifteen minutes each morning and afternoon. The management have now extended the privilege from 9 to 1.30 and from 3 to 4.30.

It is stated that the granting of smoking time has resulted in increased output.

Training for Air Force

Ottawa.—The regulations governing the training operation of the Canadian Air Force are expected to be approved by cabinet council this week, after which training will begin at various camps throughout the air force training centres.

W. N. U. 1332

Journalists Dine On Buffalo Meat

Something New Was on Bill of Fare For Press Delegates

Jasper, Alta.—Viscount Burnham, in cap and apron, carried a great bunch of buffalo for the luncheon given the Imperial press delegates at Jasper National Park, on the shores of Lake Beauport. It was altogether a holiday party which gathered under the genial climate of northern Alberta. The weather could not have been improved.

Sir Emory Carr, publisher of the News of the World, in acknowledging the kindness of all the park authorities, said it was a distinction that only Canada could provide.

The wonders of Maligne Mountain were visited in the afternoon, while the visitors eagerly returned to Lake Beauport to bask in the sunshine and color of the picturesque scene of the waterfalls and lakes. The party entrained in the early evening for the next stopping point.

U.S. Trade Increasing

Notwithstanding Technical State of War Exists, Trade With Germany Grows

Washington.—Although a technical state of war still exists between the United States and Germany and Austria, trade with these countries is rapidly increasing. Reports of the department of commerce show that exports to Germany totalled \$30,170,079 during the 12 months ended last June 30, as compared with \$8,818,882 during the corresponding 12 months before the war. Imports from Germany jumped from \$94,491 in 1919 to \$408,975 during the year ending July 1.

Exports to Austria as distinguished from Austria-Hungary were valued at \$11,847,127, as compared with nothing the year before. Imports from that country from the same period were valued at \$387,108.

Trade with Russia, Europe also showed a substantial increase in the past year, exports being valued at \$34,699,901, as compared with \$1,000,000 the year before. Imports from that country, however, were valued at only \$2,443,288.

Bush Fires Destroy Homes

Sixteen Families in Manitoba Suffer Heavy Loss

Winnipeg.—Sixteen families have lost their homes, barns, implements and crops in bush fires that have been raging since Wednesday in the last few days, according to an official report by provincial authorities. Thousands of acres of haylands, and hundreds of tons of cut hay have been destroyed in the northern part of the province.

The danger in all sections is at an end for the present, however, on account of the rainfall, which was fairly general over Manitoba.

Establish Steel Plant

Considering Advantages of Manufacturing Community

Victoria.—A rolling mill and blast furnace for the manufacture of steel is expected, will be established in this province as soon as the necessary market for the product of such an undertaking has been assured, according to Major Martyn, industrial commissioner for the province, who, with James H. McVeigh and Nichol Thompson, of the advisory council of the British Columbia department of industries, has left for Chicago and San Francisco in connection with the matter.

League's Hotel at Geneva.

Geneva.—The Tribune announces that the League of Nations has purchased a hotel here. The purchase price is declared to be \$500,000 francs.

Tartars in Revolt Against Bolsheviks

Baku.—Revolutionary outbreaks against the Bolsheviks are reported among the Tartars. The disturbances were caused by the increased cost of living, which is now twenty times as high as when the Soviet government was instituted.

MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED IN BIG LAW SUIT

ACTION TAKEN BY STEEL CO.

Claim Payment for Rails Rolled Under Government's Orders

Ottawa.—A suit involving several million dollars, the point at issue being the value of steel rails which the Dominion government, under the authority of the war measures act, compelled the Dominion Steel Company to roll during the war period for the use of Canadian railways, will be heard by the exchequer court at a sitting which opens on September seven.

The amount involved is \$3,272,617. The cash already advanced to the extent of \$5,500,000. This makes the total amount of the government's three and one-quarter millions with interest.

The amount of rails rolled under the government's order was something in excess of 100,000 tons, for which the company seeks payment at the rate of \$75 per ton. As the government considered the price too high provision was made by an order in council for a reference of the dispute to the exchequer court.

The rails were delivered under the government order to the Grand Trunk Pacific and other roads. These railways have been made parties to the proceedings before the exchequer court, the purpose being to have the court decide the matter and to pay for the rails received by the amount the court finds to be fair and reasonable.

Troul for Jasper Park

Ottawa.—The waters of the Jasper Dominion park have again been stocked with the hatchery at Banff, Alta., operated by the fishery branch, department of marine and fisheries. The hatchery has been in operation in Patricia Lake to the number of 10,000; Hibernia lake, 5,000; and Marjorie Lake 5,000 salmon trout were planted in the Pyramid Lake to the number of 24,300.

Peace Talk at Minsk Has Been Postponed

Delegates Are Planning, However, To Resume Negotiations Within Week

Warsaw.—Peace negotiations between the Polish and Russian delegates at Minsk have been interrupted, according to a wireless dispatch just received here. Most of the Polish delegates have left Minsk for Bratslav, while the Bolshevik representatives have gone to Moscow, both sides planning to resume the conference within a week, probably at Lvov.

Levia has agreed to permit Poland to divert Russia to transfer the Minsk peace conference to Riga. This was done on the request of the Poles.

Harvesting Well Advanced

Reports Indicate that Crops will Average from 15 to 40 Bushels.

Winnipeg.—The grain fields throughout Western Canada present a continuous scene of harvesting activities, according to a crop report issued today by the Canadian National Railway.

In Eastern and Southern Manitoba wheat cutting has been practically completed and reports indicate progress in all sections and many farmers have finished and are now engaged with their fall plowing.

Central and Northern Manitoba from 70 to 70 per cent of the wheat cutting has been done and threshing will follow generally this week. In Central Saskatchewan and Alberta cutting is also well advanced and threshing are appearing in the fields in greater numbers every day. Rapid progress has also been made in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta with the saving of grain and plowing operations are following close upon the threshing.

Up to the present the weather has been favorable for the harvest. A few days' delay has been caused by rain, but the indications are that the work of cutting and threshing the grain will be cleaned up in good shape and in good season.

From all parts of the country the reports are that the grain is of good quality and the yield from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre. The heaviest yields seen to be in Alberta, but the other provinces also report good crops that yield from 15 to 25 bushels an acre upwards.

FURTHER GAINS ARE REPORTED BY THE POLES

BOLSHEVIKS LOSING GROUND

Repeated Efforts to Encircle Lemberg Have Resulted in Failure

Warsaw.—Further gains on the northern front are reported in the Polish official communication which says the Polish troops occupied Augustow, northeast of Grodno, where they were enthusiastically received by the population. Lithuanian detachments encountered by the Poles have been most friendly.

The Bolsheviks are continuing to wage before Polish pressure in the Byalystok sector, say the communications. The Poles have recovered Narw. The Russians are preparing to launch serious attacks in the region of Malanarwa river.

Quiet prevails in the Brest-Litovsk sector. The Poles are resisting repeated efforts to encircle Lemberg. Przeworsk, which had been temporarily evacuated by the Poles has been regained in a counter-attack.

Bolshevik attacks upon Zaworze, east of Lemberg, have been repulsed with heavy losses. General Dubyn's forces have been driven out of the region of Zydzyow and Chodorow, south of Lemberg.

The Poles have taken Suwalki, about 40 miles northwest of Grodno, it is announced by Lithuanian representatives here. A Polish division is reported to be advancing on Siny, east of Suwalki.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.—One million bushels of new wheat, a large part of it No. 1 northern, has already passed through Winnipeg.

Winnipeg.—Street car fares in Winnipeg have advanced to seven cents, with four tickets for 25 cents. A newspaper statistician estimates that 10 percent of the usual number of city passengers, or 15,000, will not work on the streets until they become accustomed to the new rates.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.—The announcement was made that the Southern Saskatchewan Stockyards are to take over the stockyards of the C.P.R. here. The result of this will be that Moose Jaw will have the largest yards west of Winnipeg and will still preserve the already large trade being done here.

Regina.—A few isolated cases of typhoid are reported throughout the province at the present time, according to Dr. R. M. Seymour, commissioner of public health. General health of the province continues to be normal.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.—The first car of wheat of the season reached here today from the Coaldale district grown on dry and, averaged No. 1 hard; weighed 50 bushels to the acre, and weighed 60 pounds to the bushel.

Calgary.—At least \$2,000,000 Dutch capital is coming to Western Canada, of which \$1,000,000 will be placed in Alberta, according to F. M. Wachtel, of Rotterdam, who represents Netherlands capital that is seeking investment in the Dominion.

Calgary.—An idea of the demand for farm help in the Calgary area may be gathered from the fact that during the last week in August more than 1,000 men were placed by the government bureau at the kind of work. Three hundred and thirty-six other applicants for work were also placed on September 1 and there were 1,000 vacancies reported, most of them for unskilled labor.

Grain Movement Starts

Winnipeg.—One million bushels of new wheat have already passed through Winnipeg, according to the report of a prominent grain exchange official.

A large part of this wheat grades No. 1 hard, and the general impression is that it will be higher than in previous years.

Collect \$915,000 in Revenue.

Vancouver, B. C.—From the three great revenue collecting departments of the Dominion government at this point the federal treasury was enriched as a result of the business transacted in August by \$915,000.

Strong Bonds that Unite in Friendship The British Empire

Ottawa.—Imperial relationships and Canada's part therein were discussed at a gathering of the Bar Associations. The speakers were Viscount Cave and Hon. W. E. Rance, attorney-general for Ontario.

Lord Cave's reference to Imperial relations came at the end of an address in which, as a former home secretary and solicitor-general, he had been able to present an intimate view of British war legislation. The League of Nations, Lord Cave said, was a grand conception, but much time and effort must be expended before it came to full fruition. Meanwhile, there was in existence the league of British nations. And the bond which united its great component units, was no chain of possessions, but the handclasp of freemen.

It was founded on two principles—the autonomy of each and the voluntary co-operation of all—and "while we are true to these principles, to each other, and to our King, no enemy can prevail against us."

Mr. Rance spoke of Canada's nationhood, showing a reconstitution of the leading committee of the privy council with jurisdiction to consider questions arising in the different nations represented.

The Minister of Justice presided. Lord Cave opened with a feeling tribute to the part which Canada had played in the war, making the sense of brotherhood deeper, the more vibrant. He gave a review of the war emergency legislation in Great Britain and of the part which members of the Bench and bar had played.

"You," Lord Cave remarked in passing, "were prompt and resolute in the part which you played in the service which we adopted just in time and without which the war would have been lost."

For the country, simply without a service which we adopted just in time and without which the war would have been lost."

Lord Cave was of the opinion that the British Government made an error, in adopting the declaration of London as a guide for continental nations. Nowadays, when not only armies, but whole nations, make war, the rules of the game are no longer so simple and what was conditional contraband, or as to what was and what was not a continuous voyage destined for the enemy, simply would not work. "In saying this," he added, "I do not intend for a moment to depreciate the value of the establishment of rules of international law or of all considered agreements of separating in wartime. England kept her agreements and observed all the rules by which she was bound. Even Germany kept some of them, and there was no belligerent nation which did not at least a verbal homage to the principles of international law. It cannot be denied that these principles suffered in this war, a partial eclipse, but I still think they were of service. I hope and believe that with the advent of a more reasonable spirit in the future, the fostering influence of the League of Nations, they will speedily renew their strength; and I can conceive of no better augury than the agreement recently reached at The Hague, for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice."

Lord Cave referred to the effect of the war upon the relations between the Old Country and the Dominions. "For generations," he said, "some of the ablest statesmen of the time—Roseberry, Chamberlain, Grey and others whose names will occur to you—were considering how best a further link could be forged between the Centre and Dominion Governments which should be neither too stiff as to gall, nor so weak as to break under a strain. It may be that the problem has been solved, quietly and almost unconsciously, as our habit is, by the establishment of the Imperial War Cabinet, as an effective control of the empire, an assembly of the leading statesmen of the self-governing parts of the empire, first called together in 1917, for the purpose of drawing the conduct of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experience of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the commonwealth, that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British prime minister that the effort in looking and so other

Winnifred

From our own Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. E. Steven of Whittier were business visitors at the home of their daughter Mrs. R. B. Smith Wednesday

The weather is sure ideal for the threshers and they are making hay while the sun shines. The crops that they have threshed run from 12 to 16 bushel an acre, it grades No. 1

Miss Thelma Stevens of Hutton, Sask. spent the week end with her sister Mrs. R. B. Smith

Miss Lula Smith went to Medicine Hat for a few days holiday

Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel of Whittier were in Winnifred Thursday and while here were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Smith.

Miss Josephine Colthorp left Wednesday for Mountain View Idaho, for the winter to visit and to go to school, while there she will be the guest at her grandfathers Mr. Colthorp

Mr. Thorburn of the Union Bank left to spend a few days in Calgary

Mrs. Grant is visiting in Twin Falls, Idaho, for two weeks

Mr. Fred Raddick of Medicine Hat is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bryant, while here he will look after his farming interests

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gosselin and Mr. Cuddington were Bow Island visitors Saturday evening

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gosselin spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gulan

Mrs. Smith visited with her mother Mrs. Dennison, last Thursday

Mr. and Mrs. Lou. Gulan has Mrs. Gulan's sister Mrs. La Clair of Gladstone, Michigan visiting with them for three weeks

The Ladies' Aid met at the Manse with Mrs. Rogers, and a very pleasant time was spent by all.

Mrs. Thomas Smith left for her home in Perth, last Thursday afternoon, after spending this summer with her son M. H. Smith. Her son accompanied her to Medicine Hat.

Mrs. Dan Pederson and daughter Velva of Pleasant View district have returned home, having spent the past five months touring from place to place in United States. Mr. Pederson remains for a few weeks to look after his farming interests

Fertile Plains

From our own Correspondent

Mrs. Bird of Toronto, Ont. is visiting relations here

Mr. J.W. Dame of Salem, Oregon is looking after business interests in this place

We are pleased to report Miss Marie Kennison is progressing nicely after her recent illness

Miss May Hird is slowly recovering from her recent illness. Miss Hird is company with her mother contemplating going to Calgary in the near future

Mr. Melvin Edwards of Harbor Beach, Mich. is visiting friends here

Wedding bells will soon be ringing in this district

Once more we hear the hum of the busy threshing machine in these parts

Miss Nora O'Neill resumed her duties as teacher of Haig School on Sept. 1st.

Since our last report this district has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens in the person of Mr. A. Goldreich who passed to the great beyond on August 19th. Mrs. Goldreich and family have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement. Ernest Goldreich of Hankinson, N.D. and Richard of Vernon, B.C. are spending a few weeks here having been called home by the sudden death of their father

On August 28th, the U.F.W.A. met with Mrs. M.L. Bowen. Owing to the busy season the attendance was small. After the usual business meeting the hostess assisted by Mesdames G. and W.G. Bowen served a dainty luncheon. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C.H. Reynar on the afternoon of Sept. 28th.

Wm. Conguequod returned to these parts on Saturday after spending the past several months with his parents at Harbor Beach

Mr. Frank Craver, a former resident of this place, but now living in Montana is transacting business here

Last Sunday's fine class of eleven girls and boys were confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Danielson at the Congregational School. Mr. Danielson delivered an excellent address to both the congregation and the confirmands. The confirmands are: Miss Sylvie Danielson of Bow Island, Ellen Holm of Highlands; Laura and Elmer Johnson of Winnifred and Irene Hanson, Esther Belzevik, Alice and Teddy Dragland and Bertha and Julia Solberg of this place and Marie Holde of Sunnyvale.

After confirmation the Lutheran Ladies Aid served a luncheon, this was followed by communion service at 3 p.m.

DATES for AUCTION SALES

If you intend to have a Sale, be sure you leave the date at Review Office, Bow Island for D.M. Garrison, Auctioneer

The Weather
September 1920

Friday	3d.	Bright and Sunny
Saturday	4th.	Hot and close
Sunday	5th.	Sunny, with nice breeze
Monday	6th.	Dull and cool
Tuesday	7th.	Sunny and warm
Wednesday	8th.	Hot all day
Thursday	9th.	Cloudy and windy

Bow Island Review

CHAS. AVREY, PROP.
Publishing Office, Bow Island, Alta.
Subscription Rates
Canada \$2.00 a year
United States \$3.00 a year
Advertising Rates.

All Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Legal notices, 15c. per line first insertion, 12c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged for at the rate of 50c per insertion.

Announcements of entertainments, etc., conducted by churches, societies, etc., where admission is charged, at half price

Classified ads., such as "Wanted," "For Sale," etc., 75c first insertion and \$1.50c for three insertions.

Cards of thanks, \$1.00. Local ads. among reading matter, 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each following insertion.

No advertisement less than 75c.

If You Want Careful Printing

FOR

SPECIAL WORK

Such as

Wedding or Funeral Notices,
Letterheads, Envelopes, Statements,
Tickets for Entertainments or Dances,
Auction Posters or Handbills.

See Us Prices Reasonable

Stationery and Forms of every Description
Printed to Order for

School Boards, Towns, and Municipalities

Accuracy and Care given to all Orders

Give Us A Trial.

THE REVIEW

Bow Island, Alta.

Good Roads Are of Inestimable Value To the Rural Districts

The highways of a country are one of a nation's most important assets and play a large part in colonization and land settlement. The construction of good, serviceable highways, access to the buildings of railroads, is probably the chief factor in increasing the prices of land, while adequate marketing facilities, in the way of good roads, is a inevitable part of agricultural progress and prosperity.

A high grade of public thoroughfare, with a progressive and wide-spread policy of maintenance and extension, has a decided bearing on immigration, and the lack of these facilities, in the eyes of the farming settlers, seriously detracts from the aggregation many inducements. Again, it must be remembered that Canada's tourist trade, an important and extensive feature of national wealth, and constitutes the fourth principal source of the country's revenue. As a great part of this tourism is done by automobile, and this mode of travelling is increasing yearly, it is readily seen that the provision of good trunk roads is necessary in order to keep up the traffic and further encourage it.

That Canada is alive to the necessity and advisability of maintaining substantial roadways and carrying out annually a program of extension, is evinced by the series of bills introduced in the House of Commons. Expenditure on Canadian highways for the last five years has amounted to \$20,000,000, and the program of extension being carried out will result in the disbursement of \$73,000,000.

Besides the active local road-building, county, municipal or provincial highway associations exist for the co-

operation of these smaller bodies within the province and the furtherance of the provincial program. Annually, in the interprovincial conference held at some central point, and is attended by the various ministers of public works, highway commissioners, road-building experts from both sides of the line, where papers are read on all phases of road construction, ideas are exchanged, policies are devised and progressive projects advocated.

Just how important Canadian highways are to the people of the Dominion may be judged from the fact that they already aggregate 35,000 miles, and the land appropriated for their construction, together with the improvements carried out thereon, amount in value to no less than \$750,000,000. It has been estimated that for every mile of the travelling public journey on the railroads, it travels two miles on the highways. Canada's mileage averages one mile for every 22, whereas in the United States it is one mile for every 55.

The absolute necessity of good hard roads, so that the farmers may easily reach their markets, is the biggest consideration in the building of Canadian roads, and the co-operation of farmers is enlisted by the local municipalities by releasing a certain portion of the taxes. The maintenance of easily travelled motor roads is another important consideration for the municipalities, and a progressive program. All principal centres of the Dominion are linked up by roads, and a coast motor way has been advocated for some time; one by one the gaps are being bridged, and it will undoubtedly shortly come into existence.

Want Higher Charge For Storing Grain

Port William and Port Arthur Terminal Warehouse Rates

Increases in the tariff charges for elevating and storing straight grain are asked on the Board of Port William and Port Arthur terminal elevators by J. C. Gage, in an application to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. He asked that the present one cent bushel for elevating and storing grain be increased to one and one-half cents. Reasons given were the increased cost of operation over other years.

Ted. W. Riddle, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, supported the application and asked that the period of free storage be extended from 15 to 10 days. Mr. Gage also applied for an increase in the rate for storing mixed grains and screenings. The increase asked for was from two to three cents for mixed grains and three to four cents for screenings.

Worse Than a Czar

Distraction and Death in the Wake of the Rule of Lenin

Lenin has been called an "Invisible Czar." But this is too mild. No Czar ever inflicted such misery upon so many millions of people as has the fanatic and remorseless Lenin. The official reports of his own agents show how destruction and death have followed in the wake of his theories. There is no real government in Russia; solely a ruthless dictatorship. No laws are passed; only arbitrary decrees are issued. The courts do not merely enforce the law, but they are tribunals constituted to confiscate and execute. Talk of the worst of the Czar! He is classed for his rule as Lenin follows with scorpions. — New York Times.

Discovery of Salts

A discovery, the value of which is not known, but is being investigated, has been made at a point seventeen miles north of Victoria, Salt Lake, by a party of gentlemen visiting the district, of a deposit of crystalline salts. The area which is covered by the deposit is estimated to be about 200 acres. The greater portion of it is covered by about six inches of soil, and though a hole was excavated to a depth of three feet the bottom of the deposit was not reached. The salts will be analyzed to ascertain the commercial value.

"Your husband having any luck with his garden?" "Oh, yes. He got a sunstroke and collected \$200 from a health insurance." — Boston Transcript.

The Death Toll of Speed

Problem Demanding Grave Study by National Lawmakers

Some really startling figures have been presented to the National Safety Council of the United States, which is holding its annual session at Atlantic City. They deal with the rapidly increasing toll of human life, according to General Secretary S. J. Williams, is the price of the modern speed. The "motor car" industry, as he calls it, has become a problem demanding grave study by national and state lawmakers, and by all organizations having to do with the public welfare.

Officials statistics for the current year, according to the report of the Executive of the Safety Council show that "three times as many people are killed by automobiles as are killed in the factories, mines, railroads and other industries in America." During the last four months one person was killed by automobile in the United States every thirty-five minutes, and in that time the deaths from this cause were over twenty-five percent greater than during the similar period of the previous year.

The report adds, for the purpose of comparison, a British official statement dealing with the commercial development of the aeroplane. It shows that over 75,000 persons were carried upon aerial journeys in Great Britain last year with but one fatality.

According to the estimates prepared for the council the terrible death toll from automobiles is due almost entirely to reckless driving and the crash for speed. Ninety-seven percent of the fatalities are attributed to these two causes. But because the killings have increased in an even greater proportion than have the number of automobiles in use, the Council believes the situation should be given immediate consideration by the automobile makers of the country, unless they expect soon to be confronted by a great volume of hostile public opinion.

It must be clear that such a staggering death rate cannot continue without causing unusual action. Safety legislation can be lightened and strengthened, but legislation cannot exist without the cooperation of the development of a strong and effective sentiment among owners of automobiles themselves against the reckless driver and the speed fiend. — Toronto Globe.

The Returned Soldier On the Farm

Work Accomplished by Calgary Branch of Soldier Settlement Board

Two thousand returned soldier farmers occupy the acres of land in Southern Alberta, have been placed by the Calgary branch of the soldier land settlement board since February, 1919, according to the assistant superintendent of the board. The sum of \$11,286,000 has been loaned to the settlers, for the purchase of land, stock and equipment, \$8,000,000 having been paid out in 1919, when the demobilization and re-establishment of returned soldier automobiles should play a great part in helping to keep the young people on the farms by rendering very valuable assistance to the farmer in different ways in connection with his work and by enabling him and his family to move around and mix with the neighbors thus obtaining some social pleasure out of life.—Hon. S. F. Tolmie, in House of Commons, May 14, 1920.

Mennonites Obeying Law

Figures for School Attendance are Higher Than Last Year

According to Premier Martin the latest reports reaching the Department of Education regarding the situation in the Mennonite settlement in southern Alberta, show a considerable improvement and figures for school attendance are much higher than last year. This is not the result of any change of heart on the part of the Mennonites, but comes from the stern measures adopted by the government to compel attendance. Mennonites to obey the education laws of the province. The Premier says that no little difficulty has been experienced in enforcing these laws, as many of the settlers prefer to spend ten days in jail rather than pay the insignificant fines imposed.

"Landlord, there are always a lot of strange people in bathing around here."

"Yes, madam. I'm sorry, but—"

"Well!"

"Your rates do not include exclusive use of the ocean."

Group taken at the Farm Boys' Camp, 1919. One of the main buildings of the Saskatchewan University in the background. The number of lads who attended the Saskatoon camp this summer was 175; at Regina there were 245 farmers of tomorrow.

Tip-Burn Disease On Potato Plants

Growners Often Mistake Trouble For Late Blight

A trouble which is widely distributed and very prevalent in some seasons and to which the name "tip burn" has been given, is to be found on growing potato crops. This trouble takes the form of a gradual burning and drying-up of the leaves of the plants, often commencing at a comparatively early stage in their growth and, in many cases, if allowed to go unchecked, slowly but surely involving the whole of the plants so that they die down a considerable time before the tubers are developed.

The appearance of this trouble in the fields is often mistaken by growers for late blight. There is, however, a marked distinction between the two, for late blight may commence by attacking any part of the plant, leaves and stems alike—has a dark, water-soaked appearance, and, in its early stages is damp to the touch, while tip burn invariably commences at the margin or tips of the leaves and has a decidedly dry appearance and touch with the exception of after rain. It also appears much earlier in the season than late blight has ever been known to come, and does not cause the plants to wither so rapidly. Nor has it ever been proven so destructive as late blight, although evidence has been obtained that it may also appear much earlier and no effort is made to check it, a considerable reduction in the yield of marketable tubers, due to the premature death of the plants from this cause, may result.

Investigators of this trouble are not yet in agreement as to the cause. The observations of some have led to the belief that a period of hot, dry weather during the growing season causes the leaves to throw off moisture so rapidly that it can be furnished by the plant, the result being the appearance of tip burn. This belief is also supported by the fact that the trouble is not found in the hot regions of the western states, where the temperature rises, it also appears and the soil is especially dry.

More recent investigations led to the belief that this burning of the leaves probably follows the depredations of the insect known as the potato leaf hopper. These investigations are not yet complete, but it is already so generally believed that to serve as a warning to potato growers to keep these insects pests under control in an endeavor to avoid tip burn.

We have found in our experimental work with potatoes that Bordeaux mixture will, to a large extent, control this trouble. In 1918, when it was extremely prevalent, we had several plots to which, for the purpose of experiment, Bordeaux mixture was not applied. These plots suffered from a severe attack of tip burn, and the plants were all killed down by the second week in August, while other plots on the same land, and to which, for the control of late blight, Bordeaux mixture was regularly and thoroughly applied, suffered to a very slight extent only, the plants remaining green until frost came. Bordeaux mixture is a repellent to the potato leaf hopper, as well as a protection to the plants. Many other cases in addition to that referred to have come to our notice bearing evidence that regular and thorough spraying with this mixture will reduce to a minimum the ravages of tip burn.

Five Million Prisoners

A British wireless dispatch, according to a League of Nations statement, the governments interested have placed \$5,000,000 at the disposal of Mr. Fridtjof Nansen for the repatriation of the large numbers of prisoners of war still in Russia, Siberia and Turkistan.

Scientific Methods In Farming Will Tend To Eliminate the Risks

Unlike the old lady who lived in the shoe the University of Saskatchewan has not so many children that it can afford to do with them—every one. The child attending the rural school, the growing lad, the eager young man bent on a profession, the mother, the father, the farmer, all in one way or another, are nourished by that good mother of the province, the University at Saskatoon.

Realizing that comparatively speaking, only a few of her children can actually attend her institution, the university does everything possible to cater to the needs of those who cannot, for one reason or another, undertake a college course; and just as the extension department, through the monasteries, so in this day and generation the University endeavors to contribute to the spiritual bounty as liberally and as widely as possible. It is with this ideal in view—that the benefits of the University should be fairly shared and its usefulness increased—that there functions what is known as the Extension Department, the distribution agency, as it were, of the splendid agricultural college which has been organized during the last decade at Saskatoon, an old college which has been held at Regina and Saskatoon respectively. Some 245 lads attended the former, and about 175 the latter. Both camps were constantly stocked with food, and the experiment will be repeated and this phase of the work extended.

It is not only the food that is gathered from a glance at some of its undertakings. These include: agricultural exhibitions, plowing matches, stock shows, seed fairs, poultry shows, short courses in agriculture, short courses for boys, farm boys camps, and in addition to any miscellaneous meetings and incidental work in rural districts.

As a general rule the extension department works through the agricultural societies of the province, and, under the joint auspices, some 125 agricultural exhibitions were held, while this year the number of agricultural societies has increased to 150. It is from the university that the judges are drawn for these exhibitions, two experts being generally sent, one to place the cards in the horse classes, the other to judge cattle, sheep and swine. In some cases women judges are provided to examine the exhibits in sewing, cooking, etc.

What the extension department is aiming at is to bring home to the farmer that his profession is a craft, and as such demands an appreciation of the essential underlying factors. An increase in farming efficiency, a raising of the standard of production, intensive policies in the matter of soil and seed and stock—these are the objects the extension department envisions. To this end the findings of the agricultural college at Saskatoon, which are in many ways of a phenomenal, are always available.

Believing in the stimulating value of competition the extension department encourages plowing matches, seed drilling, crop competitions, and seedling trials. This year these figures have been well surpassed. The inferior crops of 1919 reduced the number of standing crop competitions considerably, and also brought the number of seed fairs below the average. Of the latter however, some 30 took place, and the majority of the reports (two judges were sent in each case) show that the exhibits were of a high and uniform quality.

The purpose of the seed fairs is to demonstrate the value of pure seed and to encourage its more general use; also to bring together the man who has such seed to sell and the man who wants to buy. Interest in the seed drilling competition (only recently begun) is growing, and as against these in 1919, some half a dozen were conducted this year. On account of the interest it creates in good workmanship, this form of competition is an invaluable means to better farming.

Of short courses in agriculture, 41 were held in 1919, and this year the number will be considerably in excess. The attendance, too, shows a marked increase, while the interest taken in the lectures is keen and appreciative. In addition to the courses speakers were provided by the university extension department last year for upwards of 23 miscellaneous meetings of farmers, including annual meetings of agricultural societies, agricultural society banquets, grain growers meetings, meetings of debating clubs, etc.

Through the short courses, seed fairs and miscellaneous meetings, upwards of 6,000 persons were reached by the representatives of the de-

partment in 1919. This number can easily be placed at 10,000 for the current year. This, of course, in addition to the Better Farming, Train, stock and staffed by the University, which reaches many thousands in the province.

It is the hope of the extension department by its activities it assists the farmer to minimize the chances that in the past have made agriculture in the West practically a gamble. The belief is held—and its validity has been proved—that with the application of scientific methods the risks can, in a large number of cases be considerably reduced. The extension department aims also to do away with the drudgery that must inevitably attend a continuance of haphazard methods and ignorance of improved ones.

One of the most promising phases of the department's work is that undertaken for young people—the men and women of tomorrow, many of whom will certainly find their way in due course to the university itself. The Boys' and Girls' Club, formerly known as the Saskatchewan extension department, is now directed by the department of education; but this year (under the former auspices) the Saskatchewan Boys' and Girls' Club at Regina and Saskatoon respectively. Some 245 lads attended the former, and about 175 the latter. Both camps were constantly stocked with food, and the experiment will be repeated and this phase of the work extended.

It is not only the food that is gathered from a glance at some of its undertakings. These include: agricultural exhibitions, plowing matches, stock shows, seed fairs, poultry shows, short courses in agriculture, short courses for boys, farm boys camps, and in addition to any miscellaneous meetings and incidental work in rural districts.

As a general rule the extension department works through the agricultural societies of the province, and, under the joint auspices, some 125 agricultural exhibitions were held, while this year the number of agricultural societies has increased to 150. It is from the university that the judges are drawn for these exhibitions, two experts being generally sent, one to place the cards in the horse classes, the other to judge cattle, sheep and swine. In some cases women judges are provided to examine the exhibits in sewing, cooking, etc.

What the extension department is aiming at is to bring home to the farmer that his profession is a craft, and as such demands an appreciation of the essential underlying factors. An increase in farming efficiency, a raising of the standard of production, intensive policies in the matter of soil and seed and stock—these are the objects the extension department envisions. To this end the findings of the agricultural college at Saskatoon, which are in many ways of a phenomenal, are always available.

New Use for Germs

Prediction that Next War Would be One of Drowning Crops

From Airplanes

In address before a select group of prominent British scientists and officials, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., made the prediction that the next war would be one of bacteria dropped from aeroplanes over enemy cities. Germs as the prophesy may appear to be the casual reader there is nothing extravagant in the suggestion. The recent conflict disclosed the extent to which the wide range of scientific accomplishments was employed in connection with the cruelties of shooting masses of iron and steel at objects many miles away. The germ warfare first resorted to poison gas; the poisoning of wells was another variation of the diabolical type of warfare, and now we have what is called the old, when man measured conquest in terms of muscle and physical fitness, as the employment of the visible bacteria. Happily, however, the hope of civilization is not dead. When the debris of world domination, and the twisted conception of international honor has been swept away, a reconstructed world may emerge. The League of Nations has been designed to do until its present malady has been cured.—Victoria Times.

No Respecter of Persons

A Scotch policeman in London was keeping the crowd away in front of the houses of parliament. A stout, friendly man who appeared to pass, but he restrained her.

"I'm the wife of a cabinet minister," she insisted. "You must let me pass."

The Scot eyed her unimpressed. "Madam, ye couldna pass if ye were the wife of a Presbyterian minister."

Willow, The Wisp

—BY—
ARCHIE P. MCKISHNIE

Printed by Special Arrangement
with The Editor,
Toronto, Ont.

(Continued.)
He sighted and gazed about him.
"Look," he said, pointing to the far
ther end of the calm lake. "See
those shadows, down there?"
Edna looked. All along the shore,
from the limpid depths of the lake
was mirrored a wonderful picture of
trees and rocks.

"That's about as near the real
thing as you kin get it, I guess may
be," said the lad, "ain't it?"

"You are right," she answered, im-
pressed by his assurance.

He stood erect and gazed all about
him. He drew in the smells of the
forest in a long breath. When he
looked at her again, he saw a
strange tenderness in his eyes.

"But pictures ain't all this," he
replied. "I guess the best part of
the world would have to leave a lot
outen his picture."

He picked up the rifle which he
had stood against a tree and passed
down the path leading to Looksp.

CHAPTER VII

Dorkin's Preserve between two
great lakes on the highest part of
the Ontario Highlands, a strip of
beautiful hardwoods rises long
by three wide. Why Nature, ever a
whimsical mother, had seen fit to
strew these sloping uplands, which
by right of heritage belonged to
him, with such a variety of
coniferous trees, with sturdy beech,
maple and hickory, will never be
known. Perhaps in one of her freak-
ish moods she did not see it, or
perhaps she thought that the golden
trails of the sun, stretching from far-off
Blue Creation Hills, begged her first
this Old Creation
runway across the deep forest of
the tamaracks, that they might reach
there with the swift-lit shadows of
the twilight.

It was a glorious beautiful strip of
forest—shaggy-topped beeches with
gnarled old bodies interlarded
branches with straight-limbed maples,
sturdy oaks whispering silent mes-
sages up to tall hickories. Beneath
them, over mosses and fern, rested
the blue drab link of the shaggy
day; subdued, softened, scented;
pregnant with life, quivering with
the motion of eternal creatures.

And just as she scatters little
pockets of gold here and there about
the crevices in which she hides the
mother lode, so Nature had scattered
little miniature groves and splashes of
hardwoods far, down through the
neighboring valleys and uplands
northward. In these little groves
the trappers had their grounds. Al-
ong the swift streams, on the shores
of the tiny lakes, in the vast marsh-
lands of the swales, in the open
spring and winter, the harvest
of furs that meant to them existence.

But wild things are wise, sagacious,
 cunning. No man has yet been able
to define that marvelous instinct
which guides them from the danger
zone into places of protection.

"Throughout the great forest ran a
whisper that safety lay in the golden
uplands. Far down along the cedar-
hugged lake of Timmouch, in a
grotto deep beneath an outstanding
cave, a mother mink, nursing her five
blind kittens, received the mysterious
summons. Later, she and her kittens
in a burrow beneath the roots of a
great tree standing above a clear
stream in the Hardwoods Preserve.

A fierce-eyed falcon, circling
above the shore of his watery, heard
the whisper, and with his mate sought
the hardwoods. A red fox skulking
along the cedars descended her den be-
neath the fringed creek of the low-
land, and in a burrow of the High-
lands brought up her family of six
puppies.

And thus, gradually, many of the
animals and gamebirds, until now
ferocious and man-hunted, came
into the retreat which Dorkin had
made for them.

There, the muskrats of the swales
found marshlands to their liking. A
few stealthy lynxes, finding the
grouse-lands growing less fruitful and
learning that the birds had moved to
the uplands, followed. The red fox
browed among the second growth
of beech and birch, unmolested. Even
those grey, gaunt growlers, the
wolves, came suspiciously into the

**Your
Eyes**
Granulated Eyelids,
quickly relieved by
eye drops, is the
only remedy for
eye trouble. At
Your Drugstore or by mail 60c per bottle.
For full of the Eye Free with
Maurice Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Breathe Deeply Then Listen For That Bronchial Wheeze

Dangerous to Neglect Troubles
In the Chest, Throat or
Nose at This Season

Rough, wheezy breathing means
danger ahead. Every day the
treatment makes it harder to cure.
Don't delay. Bronchitis and lung
troubles are all too frequent. Start
today with "Catharzone," breathe
in its pure balsamic vapor. Let its
healing fumes do for you what
strong medicine never can. Be
certain as a Catharzone inhaler to
strengthen a weak throat, to rid
of bronchitis, to drive out catarrh,
coughs and colds. Use Catharzone
to prevent, to cure your winter ills.
Physicians endorse it, hospitals use it.
Thousands swear by it. Two months'
treatment, large size \$1.00; smaller
size 25 cents and 50 cents, all druggers
or The Catharzone Co., Kingston,
Canada.

Angling only to learn that they alone
of all the wild kind, were ostracized
from the forest haven; so that,
disappointed in their desire to trap
down and destroy, they slunk away
from the hardwoods in which lurked
a deadly menace to their lives.

All about the border of the Pres-
erve, Dorkin had tacked notices
which read: "This is a private Pres-
erve. Trespassers will be punished
according to the law."

The placing of these notices, as he
rightly conjectured, was at once in-
terrupted by the more daring of the
trappers. They were torn down, only
to be replaced by fresh ones. These
were the way of the others. Then
Dorkin called his helper, La Peere, and
said:

"These notices of ours don't seem
to have hit the popular sentiment,
Pete. What do our neighbors object
to about them, do you suppose?"

The Frenchman scratched his head.
"Dey don't lak any of 'em moosh,
I guess," he grinned. "But I tink dey
lak dis part here least of all."

He pointed to the words "according to
law," staring up from one of the
notices.

"Oh, I knowed Dorkin," "they don't
like the law business, eh? Well we
will that to that to them, Pete. I
glad you suggested it; it makes it
simpler for me."

The notices Dorkin next nailed up
read: "This is a private preserve.
Trespassers will be punished."

On the morning following the plac-
ing of these, he came across a trap-
per by the name of Simmons, busily
engaged in tearing one of the notices
from the tree. The man's action was
deliberate. Scurrying at length in-
siding it off the board, he threw it
down on the sward; then picking up
his rifle he looked about him as if
in search of further devastation.

Dorkin, who had stepped behind a big
beech, waited until the trapper was
opposite to him; then reaching out he
grasped him behind the neck and
shook him until his rifle fell to the
ground. Simmons, who, although a
stable man, was no match for the
hunter's strength, stamped and cursed
in pain, but to no avail. Dorkin shook
him, slapped his face, and finally with
a kick, sent him sprawling a dozen
yards away, just outside the Preserve
border.

The trapper sat up, gaining balance
about him, and then rose shakily to
his feet.

"You don't like my notices, I see?"
said Dorkin cheerfully. "Well, you
leave them alone, hear me? You
fellows all leave them alone. Did
you read it?" he asked, pointing to
the one the man had lately pulled off;
the trespasser nodded sulkily.

"Well, read it to me now."

"You go to hell!" growled Simmons.
Dorkin took a step forward. "Read
it to me now," he repeated.

This time the trapper hastened to
execute the order.

"Maybe you thought those last four
words were just a little joke?" said
Dorkin when the other concluded.
"Well, you've learned better. Here-
after, you and all other are to leave
those notices alone. I guess that's
all-so-get!"

He pointed away towards the low-
lands, but the trapper did not move.
"Give me my gun," he demanded.

"You don't get it," returned Dorkin.
"It's confiscated."

"I want it," cried the trapper with
an oath, "and I'm goin' to have it."

"Oh, are you?" Dorkin pointed to
the rifle on the moss. "Then sup-
pose you come inside and get it,"
he invited.

"I'm not a-counin' in there no
more," growled Simmons. "You had
it out to me."

"Say, Simmons," said Dorkin get-
ting up, "want to tell you something
and you can tell the rest of your gang
if you like. It will maybe save trou-
ble and some sore feelings. What
I've just done to you I'll do to any
man I find nosing around my
grounds. This Preserve is mine, and
I can do what I choose with it."

don't molest you fellows and I won't
be molested by any of you. Now that
you've heard 'And see here!' He turned,
and picking up the rifle, handed it to
the humiliated trapper. "I give you
back your gun, this time, because I
know you didn't molest my property
of your own free will. I know some-
body else is behind you, and I think
you ought to tell me who it is."

(To be Continued.)

Accredited Purebred Herds

Government Regulations for Tubercu-
losis-Free Accredited
Herds

According to the regulations for
the establishment and maintenance
of tuberculosis-free accredited herds
of cattle in Canada, a tuberculosis-
free accredited purebred herd is one
which has been tuberculin tested by
the subcutaneous method, or any of
the other tests approved by the Vet-
erinary Director-General, and ap-
plied by the regularly employed vet-
erinary inspectors of the Health and
Animals Branch of the Federal De-
partment of Agriculture. Further, if
any of the herd is found to be af-
fected with tuberculosis has been
found upon two annual or three semi-
annual tests, as above described, and
by physical examination.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh
of the bladder cured by **DR. CATHARINE MEDICINE**.
CATHARINE MEDICINE is a
natural remedy and acts through the blood in the
urinary tract. It is sold by druggists for over forty years.
Catharine & Co., Toronto, Ont.
Price 75c. Testimonials free.

Ontario Sheep for Saskatchewan Farmers

Livestock Commissioner Goes East
To Secure Pure Bred
Sheep

For the purpose of purchasing a
number of choice bred sheep, J. G.
Robertson, provincial livestock com-
missioner, has left for the United
States. He is going to buy sheep
for distribution among the farmers
of the province. Mr. Robertson
will also make an effort to pick up a
few choice dairy heifers. These animals
will all be tuberculin tested and care-
fully examined to prevent the im-
portation of cattle diseases into the
province.

While he is down East Mr. Robert-
son will go to Quebec and take over
the ten head of purebred registered
Shropshire ewes that have just passed
quarantine.

"These Shropshires have just been
imported into Canada from Great
Britain by the Sask. Sheep Breeders'
Association," said Mr. Robertson.
"They are from the celebrated flock
of T. A. Butar, Coonston, Nova Scotia."
The energy and activity
of the sheep breeders in this en-
deavouring to improve the flocks of
Saskatchewan by the importation of
new blood is certainly to be com-
mended, and will undoubtedly show good
results in the near future.

Field pests are now kept in check
by raking the rubbish in a pile, cover-
ing it with a sheet of canvas under
which is introduced a jet of lime steam.

Canada is second to the United
States in motor car production.

There are about 124,000,000 acres
of standing pine in the lumber sec-
tions of the northern states.

Co-Operative Dairying In Manitoba

A Province-Wide Co-Operative En-
terprise Established

What is hoped will be an epoch in
the history of dairying in Manitoba
has recently been consummated when
a province-wide co-operative enter-
prise, known as the Manitoba Co-
operative Dairies, Limited, was regis-
tered under the laws of that province.

In view of the success of co-opera-
tive dairying in other parts of Can-
ada, the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies
have become more and more con-
vinced that co-operation offers a
more profitable field than is to be
found in individual and competitive
methods of dairying. A co-operative
dairy company was therefore formed
with J. M. Carruthers, for many years
general manager of the largest dairy
company in the provinces as its
manager. The objects of the com-
pany, as set forth in the charter, are
to purchase milk and cream from the
farmers, to manufacture butter, ice
cream and other dairy products, and
to distribute fresh milk, cream and
dairy products for city consumption.
The company is also empowered to
deal in dairy supplies, feedstuffs and
other requirements of dairy farmers.

In order that this shall always re-
main a co-operative enterprise, it was
provided that only bona-fide farmers,
their immediate relations living on a
farm, and farm employees may be-
come shareholders.

Speaking of this new co-operative
enterprise, and summarizing its ad-
vantages, the secretary of the Win-
nipeg district Milk Producers' Associa-
tion, says: "The association is pro-
vince-wide in its scope. It will engage
in all the ramifications of the dairy
business. It will, we believe, be of
immediate benefit to all of them. The
experience everywhere has been that
straight grain farming has had to
give way to mixed farming. "The
spread of mixed farming means that
eventually practically every farmer
will keep cows and market milk or
its products to a greater or less ex-
tent. Manitoba has got to follow the
general trend in this direction. Our
object should be to produce enough
butter to butter every slice of bread
which the wheat we produce will
make. The farmers have a splendid
opportunity in getting together be-
hind a co-operative enterprise, the
prospects of which are as wide as the
future dairy industry of Manitoba."

Canadian Fire Losses

Fire Loss for 1920 May Exceed Any
So Far Recorded

If the average of losses of the first
five months of the year is maintained,
fire losses in Canada during 1920 will
reach about \$28,000,000, according to
figures made public by the Commis-
sioner of Conservation. Should these
figures be reached the losses will ex-
ceed any thus far recorded, with the
exception of those incurred during
1918 through the destruction of a
number of munition plants. They al-
ready exceed those of 1919, an excep-
tionally favorable year, by over one
and a half million dollars, the total
for the five months period being well
upward of \$11,000,000.

With disastrous fires in both the
coast province and the far east and in
the middle west during the past few
weeks, it is almost a certainty that
the estimate of the Conservation
board will not be met but consider-
ably exceeded.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Canadian Cattle for Europe

Cattle From Dominion Becoming
Known All Over the
World

About two thousand head of Cana-
dian cattle arrived at Antwerp, Bel-
gium, a few days ago. The city of
Paris, which is expected to complete
a contract for the purchase of cattle
in Canada, had two representatives
on hand to examine the quality of
the animals sent to Belgium, their
condition on arrival and the require-
ments for receiving such cargo.

The quality of Canadian cattle has
become known all over the world and
numerous orders have been placed by
the war-torn countries of Europe to
help replenish their depleted herds
of horses and cattle. The export
trade of livestock from Western Can-
ada is now of considerable import-
ance and all the time increasing.

Nearly 15,000,000 acres in Canada
are devoted to wheat growing.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neural-
gia, Toothache, Earache, and for
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neu-
ritis, take Aspirin marked with the
name "Bayer" or you are not taking
Aspirin at all.
Accept only "Bayer Tablets of
Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package.
There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer".
Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-
acetylsalicylic acid of Bayer. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer
manufacture, to avoid the public again, the Tablets of Bayer Company
will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross".



Cord or
Fabric.

Chance never drew a neat pic-
ture nor built a fair house.

In the making of Partidge Tires
nothing is left to chance—detail
perfection is secured by craft-
manship scientifically directed
and rigid inspection insures
outstanding quality.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

Partidge Tires are all
that good Tires can
possibly be.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative

"I want to tell you something
and you can tell the rest of your gang
if you like. It will maybe save trou-
ble and some sore feelings. What
I've just done to you I'll do to any
man I find nosing around my
grounds. This Preserve is mine, and
I can do what I choose with it."

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs
from the California Syrup of Figs
Company, the only one you are sure your
child is having the best and most
harmless physic for the little stomach,
liver and bowels. Children love its
tasty taste. Full directions on each
bottle. You must say "California."

W. N. U. 1322

**MACDONALD'S
Brier Plug**
SMOKING TOBACCO

After years of domination
still Canada's preference

OIL! OIL! OIL!

When you require
OILS or GREASES.
For your Car or Tractor
See Us

We will **SAVE YOU MONEY**
we handle:
All grades Cylinder Oils, Machine Oils,
Hard Oils, Greases, etc.
also the famous
Wm. Penn Motor Oils
Lowest Possible Prices

HOME GRAIN CO. LTD.**E. ANDERSON, AGENT**

Phone 55

BOW ISLAND.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Train Schedule

Dayly	No. 511 due at Bow Island from East at 10.37 a.m.
ex Sunday	" 512 " " " " " West " 6.40 p.m.
Dayly	" 67 " " " " " " East " 12.47 a.m.
"	" 68 " " " " " " West " 4.51 a.m.

TEAMING.

For General Draying and Cartage
see John Martin
Bratton's Livery Barn

Bow Island

For Rent

A two room Shack with gas
laid on, barn, chicken house, on
two lots, fenced.

Apply Review Office
Bow Island

Bargain Column IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL anything

See this Column
Advertisements taken
for Goods to be
placed in this Column
FOR SALE

Automatic Knitting Machine

Will make all your own
Hosiery, and there is a Demand
for all you can make. you can
Earn big Money at home,
Reasonable price

Also a Calligraph Typewriter
in splendid condition,
Reasonable price

A Home Phonograph for Sale
Reasonable price

Sewing Machine Oils, and
Sewing Machine Belts for sale
Call or write

Mower Sickles

Two good Mower Sickles 5 feet
long. A bargain

One Democrat Neck Yoke,
two Whiffle-trees and one
Single-tree.

All the above can be seen at
The Review Office Bow Island

WESTFIELD

From our own Correspondent

Threshing is all the go here

Miss Cornelia Anderson has been
helping Mrs. V. Collins during the last
week

Miss Esther Elford has been spend-
ing a few days at Mrs. Andersons

Most of the men helping here at
harvest are returned men coming
from the Hat, they have proved them-
selves good workers

Mr. A.S. Elford from Seattle, Wash.
was here looking after his farming in-
terests, he with Mr. Summers motored
the night from Calgary

Mr. H.C. Elford and family and the
Misses Stevens, Mrs. Harry Elford's
daughters motored to Bow Island Sunday

Mr. Coleman from Medicine Hat is
helping Mr. A. Hutchison in threshing

A.A. Elford is running the engine
for Mr. Beirstine through harvest

IMPOUNDED

Notice is hereby given under Sec. 210
of the Rural Municipality Act that
1 Black Pony mare white right hind
foot wire scar on left front leg

Branded [X] on left shoulder and [X]
on left thigh was impounded in the
pound kept by the undersigned on the
S. E. 1 Sec. 32 T. 8 R. 10 on the 28th.
day of August A. D. 1920.

P. W. Wendle

Poundkeeper

Maleb. Alta.

PROWSE & LYONS
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries etc.
Office next to Post Office
Bow Island every Friday afternoon
and all Saturday
Tabor, Alberta.

It certainly pays to trade at Burdett's Busy Store

Judging from Our Continued Rush of Business,
We still Lead in Real Value and Effective Service

Our Large Shipment of Fall and Winter Goods have just arrived. The
Sweaters for Men, Women and Children are very attractive, in a Great
Variety of Colors and Styles, and of the Very Best Quality. For Stylish
Appearance and Real Comfort, wear Mercantile Sweaters. In the well-known
brands, Standfields, Hewson's and Pen Angle, Our Line of Men's and Boy's
Underwear is most complete. We also have a Vast Stock of Ladies' and
Children's Underwear in the Different Weights and at Reasonable Prices.
Then, too, before buying elsewhere, it will Pay You to Price Our Line of
Sheep-lined, Fur and Mackinaw Coats. We offer Real Bargains in this Line.

The movement of B.C. Preserving Fruit has just started. Any orders
you may favour us with in this Line will receive Our Prompt Attention.
We guarantee the Price and also the Quality.

The Values in Our General Lines require no comment. They are Real
Money-Savers and Wonderful Business "Getters." In fact, we are usually
swamped with Trade.

Of course, we appreciate your present patronage and shall always strive to
merit Your Confidence and Good Will in the future.

BURDETT MERCANTILE CO.
A. H. RYGG, PROP.

N-O-T-I-C-E

This Last Chance
for
Peaches and Pears
This Week
Don't Be Disappointed
All Kinds of Sugar

Please Call at Store for Prices
BURDETT CASH STORE
The Money-Saving Store of Alberta
G. H. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Police Court News

From our own Correspondent

Re. Harry Peters, alleged Insane

Constable Bradner arrested the
accused at noon on the 28th. inst. on a
warrant, and summoned four witnesses.
The above man appeared at 3 p.m.,
last Wednesday before J. B. Brown
J. P. for enquiry

Information was laid in this case by
Emma Jane Gray of Winifred
district, upon oath at Bow Island on
August 26th, 1920 who said that
Harry Peters of the district of Winifred,
within the space of six months to
warrant, on the 25th. day of August 1920
on the N. E. quarter Sec. 36-11-10 is
suspected and believed by the deponent
to be insane and dangerous to be
at large.

Anvil Curtis, sworn, stated she had
been to Mrs. Gray's about three weeks
sewing. Peters came to the window
outside and started to swear at her,
the window being open, she did not
know of any reason for it, the same
day Peters and Mrs. Gray had a
quarrel over some cattle. Mrs. Gray
put the cows in the barn to milk them
and Peters came in and turned them
out and the calves with them, and
said that she was afraid of the man as
he threatened to kill her.

Mrs. Emma Gray, sworn, said she
caught her horses one morning. Peters
came and caught her also and turned
his in the grain field, and fastened the
gate leaving her horses in the yard.
Mrs. Gray told him to let them all go
together, he came up sweating at her
and then took his team and started to
a neighbour's for a rake, he went a
short distance.

Mrs. Gray and her son Billy went
and caught the colt as it was trying
to get through the fence to the other
horses, and as they went to the gate
Peters started to run and he threw a
stone and nearly hit Billy, he said he
would kill them, Peter the accused
then got a pitch-fork and made for

Mrs. Gray, she got behind the colt
and the colt got the blows, the
children screamed and ran toward the
house, he rushed after them and said
that he would kill them all, but some-
thing stopped him, either his wife or
the dog, and by the time he reached
the house they were all inside, and
had the doors locked, Peters then
went away and began beating Mrs.
Gray's horses with a pitch-fork, he
also told several of the neighbours
that Mrs. Gray had better go and
order her coffin, and also threatened
to burn her home; Mrs. Gray believed
him to be insane for the way he has
threatened to kill her and the children
he has also been telling people things
about them, that he eats and lives on
the kitchen of Mrs. Gray's house by
himself, he swears and abuses to him-
self.

Mrs. Gray stated that Peters had
her farm rented for two years, but
his lease ran out in December last,
but he still stayed on and put in the
crop this spring against her wish,
he kept a calf in his room for some
time and said it was his, To Dr.
Munro, Mrs. Gray said, "Yes I owe
him money and he owes me money"

Dr. Munro declared that he had ex-
amined Peters in private and could
find nothing abnormal in his mental
condition, the Doctor also said, that
he examined his left leg, on the upper part
of which he claims was bitten by a
bull dog of Mrs. Gray's and said that
there were two punctured wounds
which could be inflicted by a dog or
some other animal, between the two
wounds are broken making it look
like the bite of a dog. From the evi-
dence at the inquiry, Peters had a
violent temper which might be from
bad temper or otherwise, the doctor
could see nothing resembling insanity
about Peters as there was no evidence
to show that Peters was insane

The Justice after hearing the other
witnesses and Dr. Munro, discharged
Peters. His Worship told Mrs. Gray
what she should do was to lay infor-
mation against Peters for assault
Case concluded

Burdett News

From our own Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hendershot
returned from their annual holiday
and Mr. Hendershot is again on duty
at the depot

We are glad to note that Don Cul-
man, who is a returned man, has
obtained employment for the winter
to assist Mr. Hendershot at the depot
at Burdett

We note Mr. Roberts of the Nation-
al Elevator is no longer batching, Mrs.
Roberts' infant having arrived
from Saskatchewan last week

Farmers report they have been well
supplied with help, this has been
obtained in a great many cases by C.C.
Fiehlberg of Burdett through the
Alberta Govt. Employment Bureau

Burdett School opened last Tuesday
with Mr. Spackman in charge he is
assisted by a staff of high reputation
in the Scholastic world

Mrs. Tate and Miss Dickinson com-
ing with high credentials from Van-
couver, Miss Lawson is another teach-
er, whose brother is ranching south
of Winifred, is also equally well
qualified

It is hoped with the excellent staff,
a better result will be obtained when
the pupils next sit for their examina-
tions

Flies! Flies!

Flies are a source of contem-
tion that should not be over-
looked. Buy the means of getting
rid of them at

E. M. Johnston's
Burdett

Mum is the word - Rumour has it that
soon Burdett will have another store
where an article much in demand will
be sold at reasonable prices and of a
quality far superior to that now ped-
dled, we have this information from
an excellent source but the parties
interested are not quite ready to take
the public into their confidence

The Collector

(Continued from front page)

can do this to give some security,
and to do this the farmer must in his
turn give security, so it is not unreason-
able for the big man to ask for a
mortgage and so long as only a Fair
Amount of security is asked for, then
it is the fair and honourable thing to
give it

The Collector who remains on the
same territory for years is as a rule
one to be trusted by both Employer
and Public and in many cases is a real
friend to both; whenever you are un-
fortunate enough to have to interview
one of the "Species" always treat him
with civility and expect the same from
him and in the majority of cases it
will be returned

The Collector on his side ought to
remember this, never to lower himself
and stand as a man and a gentleman and
the Honour of the Firm he represents
in the eyes of his often less taught and
more unfortunate Clients, by degrad-
ing himself as a Bully, a Snark or a
Pryvane man, and always to remember
that Golden Rule: "Do unto others,
as you would have them do unto you"
and metaphorically speaking, "Put
yourself in the other man's shoes"

Auction Sale

Don't forget the Date of the Auction
Sale at Dave Gods, Sec. 25-11-14 on
Thursday 23rd. September
Doc Garrison, Auctioneer

CATTLE FOR SALE

In head of cattle for Sale, 9 coming
fresh in winter
Apply to L. Smale
Maleb. Alta.

ESTRAYED

Came on to my Farm S. W. 1/4 Sec.
25-10-11-4 on or about 1st. September
1920

One Strawberry Horn Horse white
front feet, weight about 1100 lbs
Branded O on lower right shoulder
white stripe on face

One Bay Mare, white hind feet
weight about 1400 lbs., white face,
Branded [X] on left hip also [X]

on right jaw

One Black Mare with sucking Colt
(Bay) weight about 1200 lbs.
Branded [X] on left shoulder, star on
forehead

TANLAC

and

Everything in the Drug Line

The Blaine Drug and Book Co.
Burdett

PARA WAX
and
SEALER RINGS
at
Bow Island Drug Store